

DataSet_Analyiss

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Fifa17 dataset

<https://www.kaggle.com/artimous/complete-fifa-2017-player-dataset-global?select=FullData.csv>

Content:

- 17,000+ players
- 50+ attributes per player ranging from ball skills aggression etc.
- Player's attributes sourced from EA Sports' FIFA video game series, including the weekly updates
- Players from all around the globe
- URLs to their homepage
- Club logos
- Player images male and female
- National and club team data

Columns:

- 'Name'
- 'Nationality'
- 'National_Position'
- 'National_Kit'
- 'Club'
- 'Club_Position'
- 'Club_Kit'
- 'Club_Joining'
- 'Contract_Expiry'
- 'Rating'
- 'Height'
- 'Weight'
- 'Preferred_Foot'
- 'Birth_Date'
- 'Age'
- 'Preferred_Position'
- 'Work_Rate'
- 'Weak_foot'
- 'Skill_Moves'
- 'Ball_Control'
- 'Dribbling'
- 'Marking'
- 'Sliding_Tackle'
- 'Standing_Tackle'
- 'Aggression'
- 'Reactions'
- 'Attacking_Position'
- 'Interceptions'
- 'Vision'
- 'Composure'
- 'Crossing'
- 'Short_Pass'
- 'Long_Pass'
- 'Acceleration'
- 'Speed'
- 'Stamina'
- 'Strength'
- 'Balance'
- 'Agility'
- 'Jumping'
- 'Heading'
- 'Shot_Power'

- 'Finishing'
- 'Long_Shots'
- 'Curve'
- 'Freekick_Accuracy'
- 'Penalties'
- 'Volleys'
- 'GK_Positioning'
- 'GK_Diving'
- 'GK_Kicking'
- 'GK_Handling'
- 'GK_Reflexes'

Początkowo dane należało wyczyścić: m.in.: - dodać kolumny z skonwertowanymi danymi stringowymi na integera za pomocą techniki onehot encoding,

```
Fifa <- read.csv("Fifa17_ext.csv", header = TRUE, na.strings = "?")
Fifalh <- subset(Fifa, select = -c(X, Name, Nationality, Club, Club_Position, Club_Joining, Birth_Date, Preferred_Foot, Preferred_Position, Work_Rate))
na.omit(Fifalh)
dim(Fifalh)
```

```
attach(Fifa)
head(Fifalh)
```

Które cechy mają największy wpływ na Rating zawodnika?

Na początku poszukujemy optymalnego zbioru cech, który ma największy wpływ na rating zawodnika. W tym celu zastosujemy: - regresję wielokrotną, - selekcja cech w modelach liniowych, - selekcja krokowa do przodu i wstecz - drzewa regresyjne - bagging - lasy losowe - boosting

Regresja wielokrotna

```
lmFit.many <- lm(Rating ~ ., data = Fifalh)
summary(lmFit.many)
```

```
##
## Call:
## lm(formula = Rating ~ ., data = Fifalhf)
##
## Residuals:
##      Min       1Q   Median       3Q      Max
## -13.5724  -1.8074  -0.0015   1.7981  14.2181
##
## Coefficients:
##              Estimate Std. Error t value Pr(>|t|)
## (Intercept)    -1.518e+02  2.588e+01  -5.864 4.60e-09 ***
## Club_Kit        -5.150e-03  1.136e-03  -4.532 5.89e-06 ***
## Contract_Expiry  7.734e-02  1.275e-02   6.067 1.33e-09 ***
## Height          1.082e-02  6.385e-03   1.695 0.090063 .
## Weight          2.046e-02  5.388e-03   3.798 0.000146 ***
## Age             6.683e-02  6.160e-03  10.848 < 2e-16 ***
## Weak_foot       1.178e-01  3.549e-02   3.320 0.000901 ***
## Skill_Moves     1.060e+00  4.947e-02  21.430 < 2e-16 ***
## Ball_Control    1.772e-01  5.065e-03  34.984 < 2e-16 ***
## Dribbling       1.525e-02  4.210e-03   3.623 0.000292 ***
## Marking         1.052e-02  4.103e-03   2.564 0.010351 *
## Sliding Tackle  -1.616e-02  4.710e-03  -3.432 0.000601 ***
## Standing Tackle  4.394e-02  4.904e-03   8.961 < 2e-16 ***
## Aggression      5.575e-03  2.282e-03   2.443 0.014568 *
## Reactions       2.743e-01  3.806e-03  72.082 < 2e-16 ***
## Attacking_Position -4.176e-02  3.225e-03 -12.950 < 2e-16 ***
## Interceptions   4.944e-03  3.188e-03   1.551 0.120925
## Vision          -7.900e-03  2.953e-03  -2.675 0.007477 **
## Composure       4.547e-02  2.736e-03  16.618 < 2e-16 ***
## Crossing        1.633e-02  2.884e-03   5.663 1.51e-08 ***
## Short_Pass      7.251e-02  4.833e-03  15.002 < 2e-16 ***
## Long_Pass      -2.194e-02  3.729e-03  -5.884 4.07e-09 ***
## Acceleration    3.033e-02  4.289e-03   7.072 1.59e-12 ***
## Speed           3.643e-02  4.104e-03   8.879 < 2e-16 ***
## Stamina         8.437e-03  2.637e-03   3.199 0.001380 **
## Strength        3.651e-02  2.954e-03  12.357 < 2e-16 ***
## Balance        -1.824e-02  3.274e-03  -5.572 2.55e-08 ***
## Agility         2.425e-03  3.059e-03   0.793 0.427979
## Jumping         1.599e-02  2.291e-03   6.979 3.08e-12 ***
## Heading         1.049e-01  2.934e-03  35.746 < 2e-16 ***
## Shot_Power      2.311e-02  3.018e-03   7.657 2.01e-14 ***
## Finishing       2.625e-02  3.457e-03   7.592 3.31e-14 ***
## Long_Shots     -2.413e-02  3.231e-03  -7.470 8.40e-14 ***
## Curve          1.106e-02  2.970e-03   3.724 0.000197 ***
## Freekick_Accuracy -4.243e-03  2.657e-03  -1.597 0.110383
## Penalties       4.335e-03  2.848e-03   1.522 0.128041
## Volleys        -7.209e-03  2.978e-03  -2.420 0.015515 *
## GK_Positioning  8.726e-02  6.116e-03  14.268 < 2e-16 ***
## GK_Diving       7.027e-02  6.139e-03  11.447 < 2e-16 ***
## GK_Kicking      3.523e-02  5.724e-03   6.154 7.70e-10 ***
## GK_Handling     8.852e-02  6.174e-03  14.338 < 2e-16 ***
## GK_Reflexes     8.788e-02  6.116e-03  14.368 < 2e-16 ***
## Nationality_encoded -9.848e-05  4.464e-04  -0.221 0.825413
## Club_encoded     1.766e-04  1.153e-04   1.532 0.125624
## Preferred_Foot_encoded -2.040e-01  5.253e-02  -3.884 0.000103 ***
## Preferred_Position_encoded -3.406e-03  3.856e-04  -8.831 < 2e-16 ***
## Work_Rate_encoded -6.620e-02  8.374e-03  -7.905 2.84e-15 ***
## ---
## Signif. codes:  0 '***' 0.001 '**' 0.01 '*' 0.05 '.' 0.1 ' ' 1
##
## Residual standard error: 2.78 on 17540 degrees of freedom
## (1 observation deleted due to missingness)
## Multiple R-squared:  0.8463, Adjusted R-squared:  0.8459
## F-statistic: 2099 on 46 and 17540 DF, p-value: < 2.2e-16
```

Regresja wielokrotna wskazuje, że cechami na które warto zwrócić by uwagę w dalej analizie są m.in: - Age - Skill_Moves - Ball_Control - Standing_Tackle - Reactions - Attacking_Position - Composure - Short_Pass - Speed - Strength - Heading - GK_Positioning - GK_Diving - GK_Kicking - GK_Handling - GK_Reflexes

- Preferred_Position

```
Fifa_selected <- select(Fifalh, Rating, Age, Skill_Moves, Ball_Control, Standing_Tackle, Reactions, Attacking_Position, Composure, Short_Pass, Speed, Strength, Heading, GK_Positioning, GK_Diving, GK_Kicking, GK_Handling, GK_Reflexes, Preferred_Position_encoded)
```

```
lmFit <- lm(Rating ~ ., data = Fifa_selected)
summary(lmFit)
```

```
##
## Call:
## lm(formula = Rating ~ ., data = Fifa_selected)
##
## Residuals:
##      Min       1Q   Median       3Q      Max
## -14.732  -1.845   0.015   1.823  15.649
##
## Coefficients:
##              Estimate Std. Error t value Pr(>|t|)
## (Intercept)      6.0429953   0.2542253   23.770 < 2e-16 ***
## Age              0.0704165   0.0056962   12.362 < 2e-16 ***
## Skill_Moves      1.1480812   0.0481632   23.837 < 2e-16 ***
## Ball_Control     0.1951679   0.0044282   44.074 < 2e-16 ***
## Standing_Tackle  0.0410400   0.0017874   22.961 < 2e-16 ***
## Reactions        0.2821578   0.0037522   75.198 < 2e-16 ***
## Attacking_Position -0.0273090  0.0026471  -10.316 < 2e-16 ***
## Composure        0.0475462   0.0026635   17.851 < 2e-16 ***
## Short_Pass       0.0579150   0.0039103   14.811 < 2e-16 ***
## Speed            0.0723433   0.0023129   31.278 < 2e-16 ***
## Strength         0.0548486   0.0022668   24.196 < 2e-16 ***
## Heading          0.1170531   0.0025643   45.648 < 2e-16 ***
## GK_Positioning    0.0847428   0.0062072   13.652 < 2e-16 ***
## GK_Diving         0.0702003   0.0062350   11.259 < 2e-16 ***
## GK_Kicking        0.0343488   0.0058070    5.915 3.38e-09 ***
## GK_Handling       0.0891626   0.0062591   14.245 < 2e-16 ***
## GK_Reflexes       0.0884226   0.0062057   14.249 < 2e-16 ***
## Preferred_Position_encoded -0.0018921  0.0003636  -5.204 1.97e-07 ***
## ---
## Signif. codes:  0 '***' 0.001 '**' 0.01 '*' 0.05 '.' 0.1 ' ' 1
##
## Residual standard error: 2.828 on 17570 degrees of freedom
## Multiple R-squared:  0.8408, Adjusted R-squared:  0.8406
## F-statistic: 5458 on 17 and 17570 DF,  p-value: < 2.2e-16
```

Z powyższej krótkiej analizy regresji wielokrotnej wynika, że najważniejszymi współczynnikami z punktu widzenia Ratingu zawodnika są:

- Reactions
- Heading
- Ball_Control
- Speed
- Strength
- Standing_Tackle

Selekcja cech modelu liniowego

```
fit.bs <- regsubsets(Rating ~ ., data = Fifalh[1:2000,], nvmax = 47)
fit.bs.summary <- summary(fit.bs)
fit.bs.summary
```

Obiekt zwracany przez funkcję `summary.regsubsets()` zawiera informacje umożliwiające zidentyfikowanie globalnie najlepszego podzbioru cech, np. miarę C_p .

```
fit.bs.summary$cp
```

```
## [1] 652.62365 595.48095 501.36443 419.75832 335.94043 260.33939 211.66962
## [8] 158.67852 135.51454 111.78142 79.21138 71.19793 59.16293 51.16492
## [15] 44.64462 38.36763 32.46693 27.77737 23.23904 17.90119 17.60798
## [22] 16.63355 16.23296 16.72903 16.23323 16.09142 16.30181 17.03525
## [29] 18.02624 19.25321 20.56639 21.78975 23.28500 24.76098 26.27870
## [36] 27.86808 29.48297 31.21764 33.07786 35.03447 37.00894 39.00187
## [43] 41.00014 43.00002 45.00000 47.00000
```

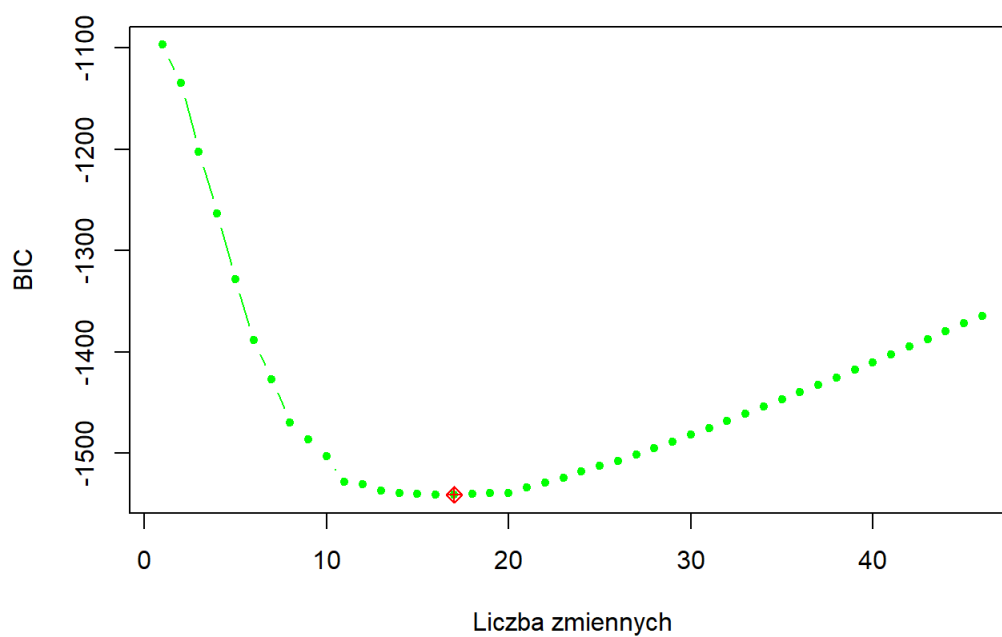
```
bic.min <- which.min(fit.bs.summary$bic)
bic.min
```

```
## [1] 17
```

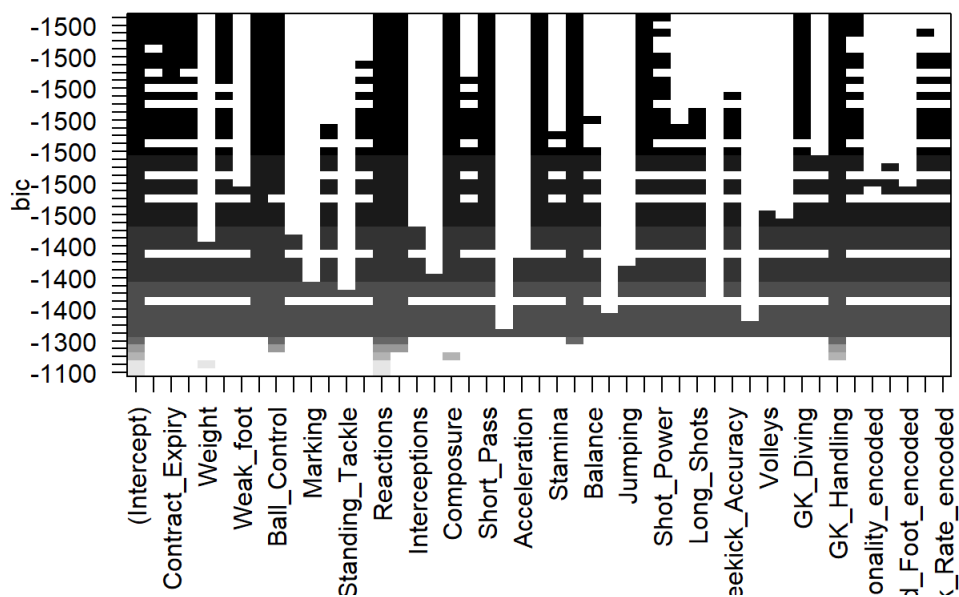
```
fit.bs.summary$bic[bic.min]
```

```
## [1] -1540.892
```

```
plot(fit.bs.summary$bic, xlab = "Liczba zmiennych", ylab = "BIC", col = "green",
     type = "b", pch = 20)
points(bic.min, fit.bs.summary$bic[bic.min], col = "red", pch = 9)
```



```
plot(fit.bs, scale = "bic")
```



```
coef(fit.bs, id = 17)
```

```
##      (Intercept)      Club_Kit      Contract_Expiry      Height
##      -296.55706133      -0.00773203      0.15955240      0.03600057
##      Age      Skill_Moves      Ball_Control      Reactions
##      0.06634768      0.78214993      0.07266140      0.31591879
##      Attacking_Position      Composure      Short_Pass      Speed
##      -0.06956778      0.03485960      0.07522672      0.04135903
##      Strength      Heading      Shot_Power      GK_Diving
##      0.02417339      0.02927317      0.01613018      0.04666119
##      GK_Handling      GK_Reflexes
##      0.05744045      0.03615208
```

```
fit.forward <- regsubsets(Rating ~ ., data = Fifalhf[1:nrow(Fifalhf)/2,], nvmax = 47, method = "forward")
fit.forward.summary <- summary(fit.forward)
fit.forward.summary
```

```
fit.backward <- regsubsets(Rating ~ ., data = Fifalhf[1:nrow(Fifalhf)/2,], nvmax = 47, method = "backward")
fit.backward.summary <- summary(fit.backward)
fit.backward.summary
```

```
fit.backward.summary$cp
```

```
##      [1] 9873.72791 9407.14484 6642.81347 4751.56254 4083.76792 3442.77585
##      [7] 2811.50631 2250.80508 1740.79643 1434.37278 1070.36141 810.78679
##     [13] 668.80060 528.65943 459.81921 398.03641 377.43724 317.61038
##     [19] 266.32306 223.29302 199.59962 174.00645 153.90822 136.53559
##     [25] 118.63640 102.12615 90.38224 75.87439 66.03159 57.14609
##     [31] 51.14415 47.54842 43.89387 43.30747 40.85303 40.39099
##     [37] 39.63987 38.95124 39.49811 39.54629 40.18196 41.25333
##     [43] 42.43968 43.90285 45.43601 47.00000
```

```
fit.forward.summary$cp
```

```
## [1] 9873.72791 9084.11770 8049.13945 5911.19085 4241.29130 3601.96447
## [7] 3058.41504 2744.42337 1740.79643 1434.37278 1070.36141 810.78679
## [13] 668.80060 528.65943 459.81921 398.03641 348.58264 300.80469
## [19] 268.47782 240.55578 199.59962 174.00645 153.90822 136.53559
## [25] 118.63640 102.12615 90.38224 75.87439 66.03159 57.14609
## [31] 51.14415 47.54842 43.89387 43.30747 40.85303 40.21875
## [37] 39.79397 38.95124 39.49811 39.54629 40.18196 41.25333
## [43] 42.43968 43.90285 45.43601 47.00000
```

```
bic.min <- which.min(fit.backward.summary$bic)
bic.min
```

```
## [1] 30
```

```
fit.backward.summary$bic[bic.min]
```

```
## [1] -20099.49
```

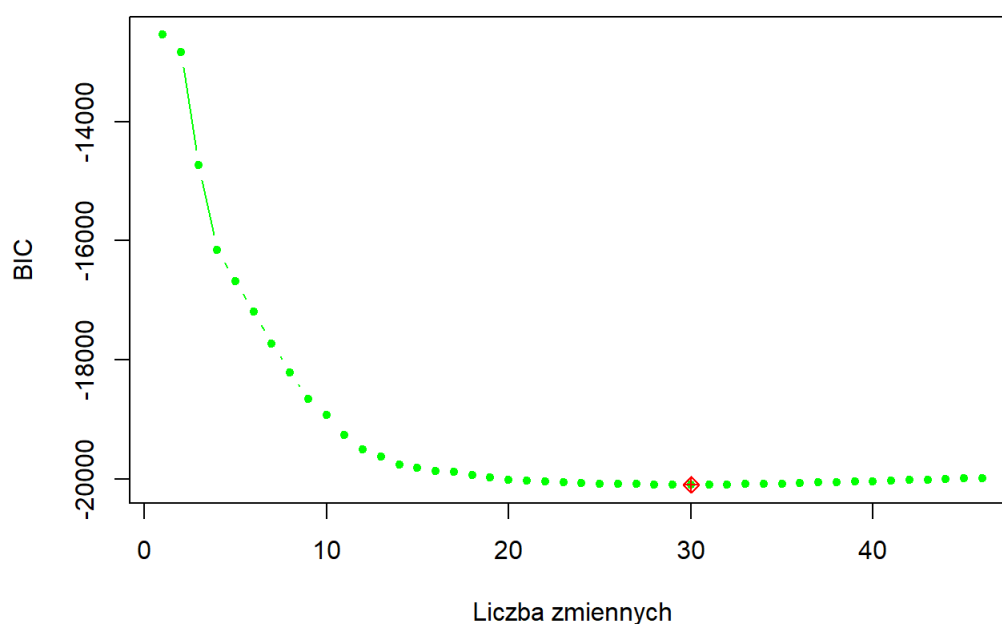
```
bic.min <- which.min(fit.forward.summary$bic)
bic.min
```

```
## [1] 30
```

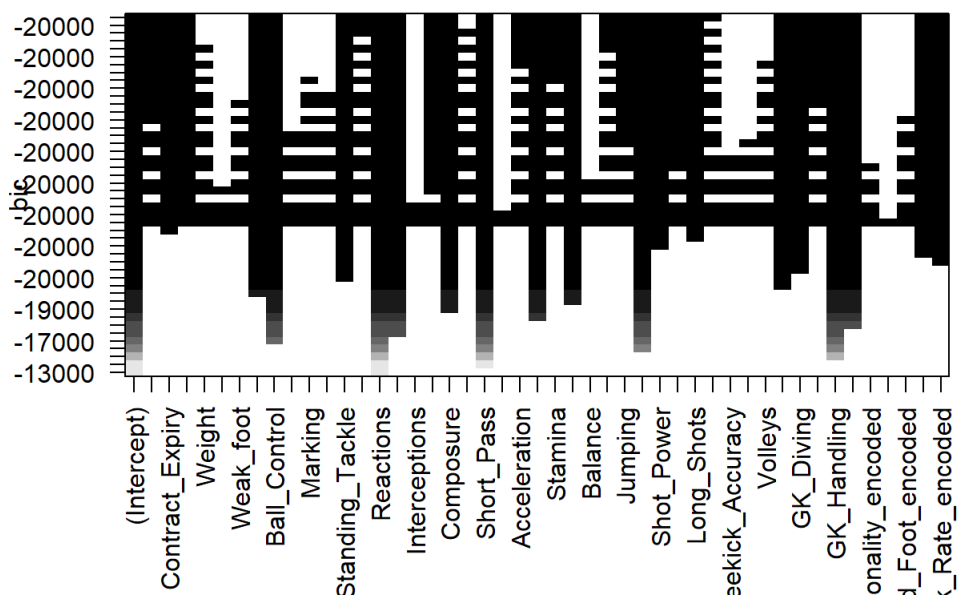
```
fit.forward.summary$bic[bic.min]
```

```
## [1] -20099.49
```

```
plot(fit.backward.summary$bic, xlab = "Liczba zmiennych", ylab = "BIC", col = "green",
     type = "b", pch = 20)
points(bic.min, fit.backward.summary$bic[bic.min], col = "red", pch = 9)
```



```
plot(fit.backward, scale = "bic")
```



```
coef(fit.backward, id = 30)
```

```
##          (Intercept)          Club_Kit
##      -1.787279e+02      -4.509855e-03
##      Contract_Expiry          Height
##      9.642471e-02      3.227771e-02
##      Skill_Moves          Ball_Control
##      8.101838e-01      1.371137e-01
##      Standing_Tackle          Aggression
##      1.592046e-02      6.723965e-03
##      Reactions          Attacking_Position
##      2.801764e-01      -4.655247e-02
##      Vision          Composure
##      -1.382535e-02      3.871448e-02
##      Short_Pass          Acceleration
##      1.010068e-01      1.783863e-02
##      Speed          Stamina
##      3.783483e-02      -1.030202e-02
##      Strength          Agility
##      2.438192e-02      -1.165206e-02
##      Jumping          Heading
##      9.725594e-03      7.031062e-02
##      Shot_Power          Finishing
##      1.794015e-02      1.485191e-02
##      Long_Shots          Curve
##      -2.040893e-02      6.660428e-03
##      GK_Positioning          GK_Diving
##      6.341766e-02      5.976209e-02
##      GK_Kicking          GK_Handling
##      2.097294e-02      6.551359e-02
##      GK_Reflexes Preferred_Position_encoded
##      5.967447e-02      -2.886439e-03
##      Work_Rate_encoded
##      -6.270920e-02
```

Drzewa decyzyjne

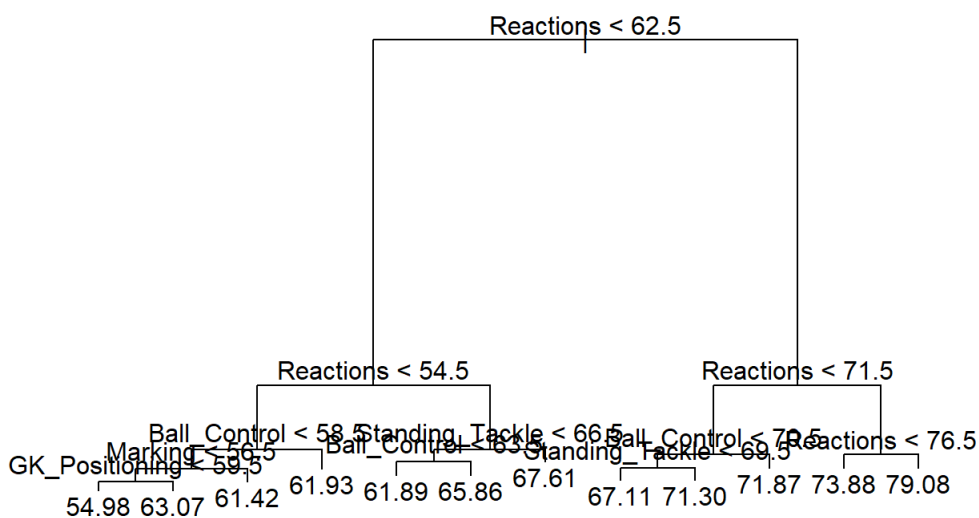
Drzewa regresyjne

```
rating.tree <- tree(Rating ~ ., data = Fifal1h)
summary(rating.tree)
```



```
##
## Regression tree:
## tree(formula = Rating ~ ., data = FifalH)
## Variables actually used in tree construction:
## [1] "Reactions"      "Ball_Control"   "Marking"        "GK_Positioning"
## [5] "Standing_Tackle"
## Number of terminal nodes: 12
## Residual mean deviance: 12.07 = 212200 / 17580
## Distribution of residuals:
##      Min.   1st Qu.   Median     Mean   3rd Qu.     Max.
## -20.0800  -2.0780   0.1119   0.0000   2.1180  17.5800
```

```
plot(rating.tree)
text(rating.tree, pretty = 0)
```



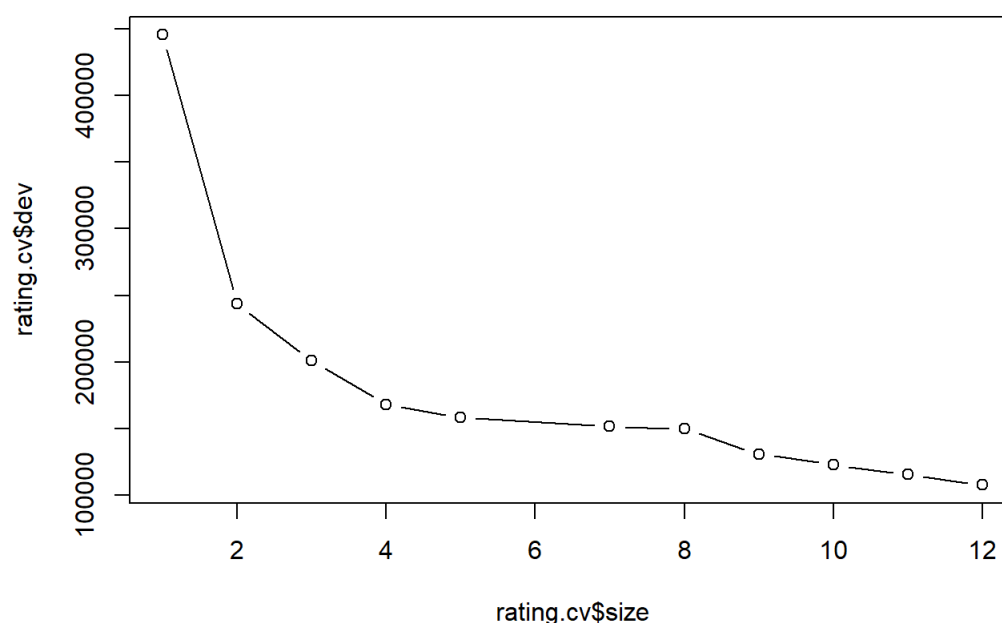
```
rating.tree
```

```
## node), split, n, deviance, yval
##      * denotes terminal node
##
## 1) root 17587 882100 66.17
##    2) Reactions < 62.5 9088 259900 61.58
##      4) Reactions < 54.5 3932  97070 58.32
##        8) Ball_Control < 58.5 2756  60850 56.78
##          16) Marking < 56.5 2204  39130 55.62
##            32) GK_Positioning < 59.5 2030  26480 54.98 *
##            33) GK_Positioning > 59.5 174   2146 63.07 *
##          17) Marking > 56.5 552   6843 61.42 *
##        9) Ball_Control > 58.5 1176  14400 61.93 *
##    5) Reactions > 54.5 5156  89210 64.07
##      10) Standing_Tackle < 66.5 4259  66770 63.32
##        20) Ball_Control < 63.5 2725  37710 61.89 *
##        21) Ball_Control > 63.5 1534  13570 65.86 *
##      11) Standing_Tackle > 66.5 897   8783 67.61 *
##    3) Reactions > 62.5 8499 226800 71.07
##      6) Reactions < 71.5 5866  87740 69.02
##        12) Ball_Control < 70.5 4436  61580 68.11
##          24) Standing_Tackle < 69.5 3379  38680 67.11 *
##          25) Standing_Tackle > 69.5 1057  8773 71.30 *
##        13) Ball_Control > 70.5 1430  10860 71.87 *
##      7) Reactions > 71.5 2633  59780 75.63
##        14) Reactions < 76.5 1749  25140 73.88 *
##        15) Reactions > 76.5 884   18780 79.08 *
```

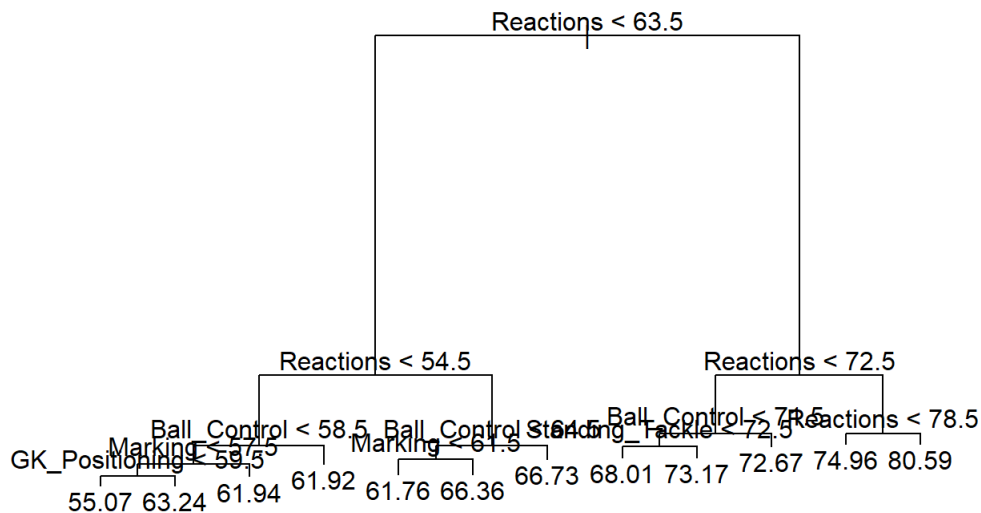
```
set.seed(1)
n <- nrow(Fifalh)
train <- sample(1:n, n / 2)
test <- -train
rating.tree <- tree(Rating ~ ., data = Fifalh, subset = train)
rating.pred <- predict(rating.tree, newdata = Fifalh[test,])
mean((rating.pred - Fifalh$Rating[test])^2)
```

```
## [1] 12.26272
```

```
rating.cv <- cv.tree(rating.tree)
plot(rating.cv$size, rating.cv$dev, type = "b")
```



```
rating.pruned <- prune.tree(rating.tree, best = 12)
plot(rating.pruned)
text(rating.pruned)
```

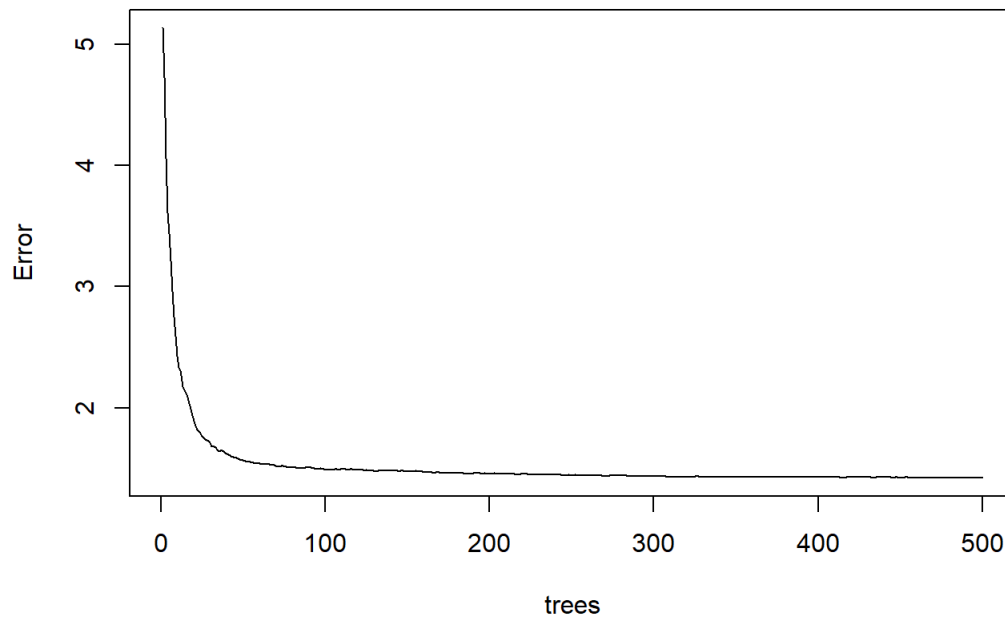


```
rating.bag <- randomForest(Rating ~ ., data = Fifalhh[1:2000,], mtry = 10, importance = TRUE, na.action=na.roughfix)
rating.bag
```

```
##
## Call:
## randomForest(formula = Rating ~ ., data = Fifalhh[1:2000, ], mtry = 10, importance = TRUE, na.action = na.roughfix)
##           Type of random forest: regression
##           Number of trees: 500
## No. of variables tried at each split: 10
##
##           Mean of squared residuals: 1.423207
##           % Var explained: 85.17
```

```
plot(rating.bag, type = "l")
```

rating.bag

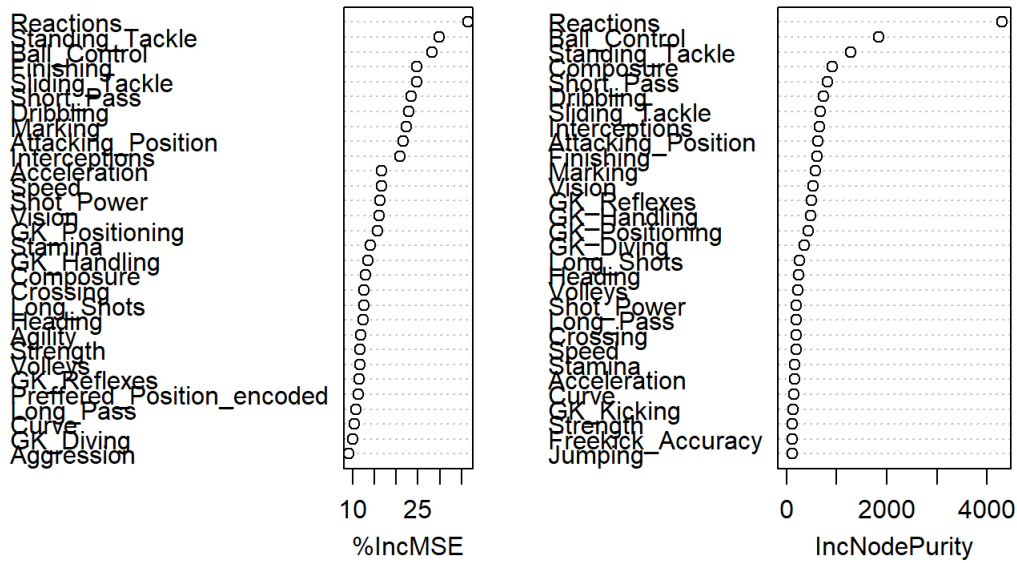


```
importance(rating.bag)
```

##	%IncMSE	IncNodePurity
## Club_Kit	3.106361	92.008486
## Contract_Expiry	2.824361	50.413598
## Height	5.771448	81.293125
## Weight	5.238821	87.432114
## Age	2.895244	75.358909
## Weak_foot	1.376934	23.187692
## Skill_Moves	5.365105	32.163508
## Ball_Control	28.220104	1848.476240
## Dribbling	22.925777	740.629169
## Marking	22.399133	573.274531
## Sliding_Tackle	24.719959	673.394638
## Standing_Tackle	29.969612	1282.161754
## Aggression	9.002118	114.897187
## Reactions	36.576773	4306.469541
## Attacking_Position	21.641150	627.816317
## Interceptions	20.873588	660.655053
## Vision	16.028836	537.851981
## Composure	12.823357	922.544614
## Crossing	12.592665	191.682786
## Short_Pass	23.528171	827.432250
## Long_Pass	10.741949	195.380445
## Acceleration	16.579813	160.042836
## Speed	16.561842	189.492802
## Stamina	13.950592	161.841887
## Strength	11.594624	124.407917
## Balance	8.049026	89.352127
## Agility	11.859445	112.795024
## Jumping	5.937057	115.788461
## Heading	12.434539	241.702364
## Shot_Power	16.167282	196.283560
## Finishing	24.754539	604.044564
## Long_Shots	12.519810	256.375535
## Curve	10.386941	147.746041
## Freekick_Accuracy	5.054647	118.754362
## Penalties	4.410202	110.620478
## Volleys	11.572699	236.097996
## GK_Positioning	15.616670	429.022261
## GK_Diving	10.003104	349.195628
## GK_Kicking	5.250074	132.987402
## GK_Handling	13.542031	490.366308
## GK_Reflexes	11.487956	507.419025
## Nationality_encoded	1.413140	71.211723
## Club_encoded	3.144618	101.025863
## Preferred_Foot_encoded	-1.136055	9.883755
## Preferred_Position_encoded	11.310371	85.981085
## Work_Rate_encoded	3.184776	45.006065

```
varImpPlot(rating.bag)
```

rating.bag



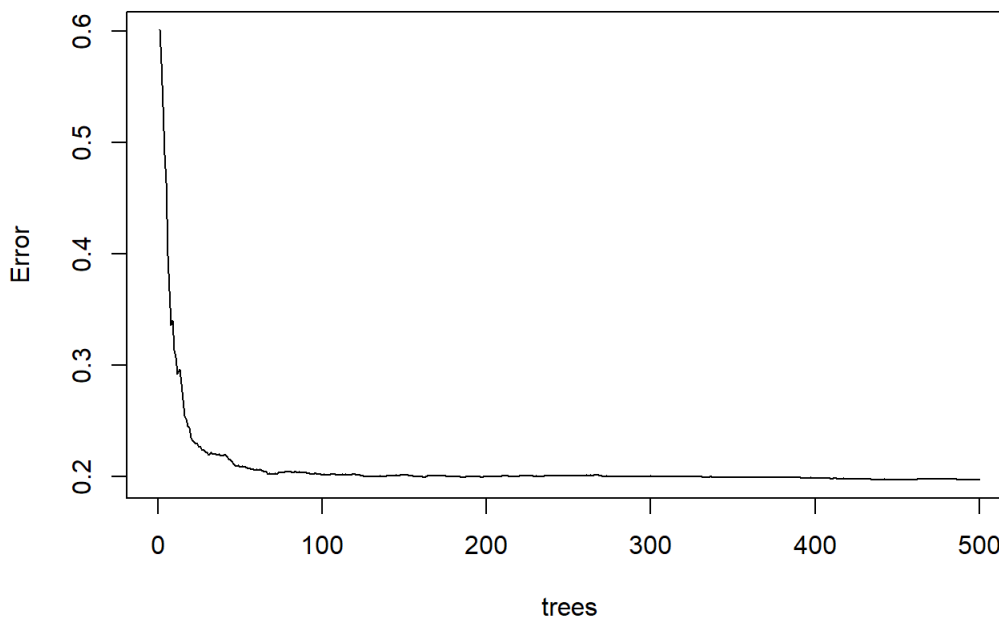
Lazy losowe

```
set.seed(2)
rating.rf <- randomForest(Rating ~ ., data = Fifalhf[1:2000,], subset = train,
                          importance = TRUE, na.action=na.roughfix)
rating.pred.rf <- predict(rating.rf, newdata = Fifalhf[test,])
mean((rating.pred.rf - Fifalhf$Rating[test])^2)
```

```
## [1] 135.0409
```

```
plot(rating.rf, type = "i")
```

rating.rf

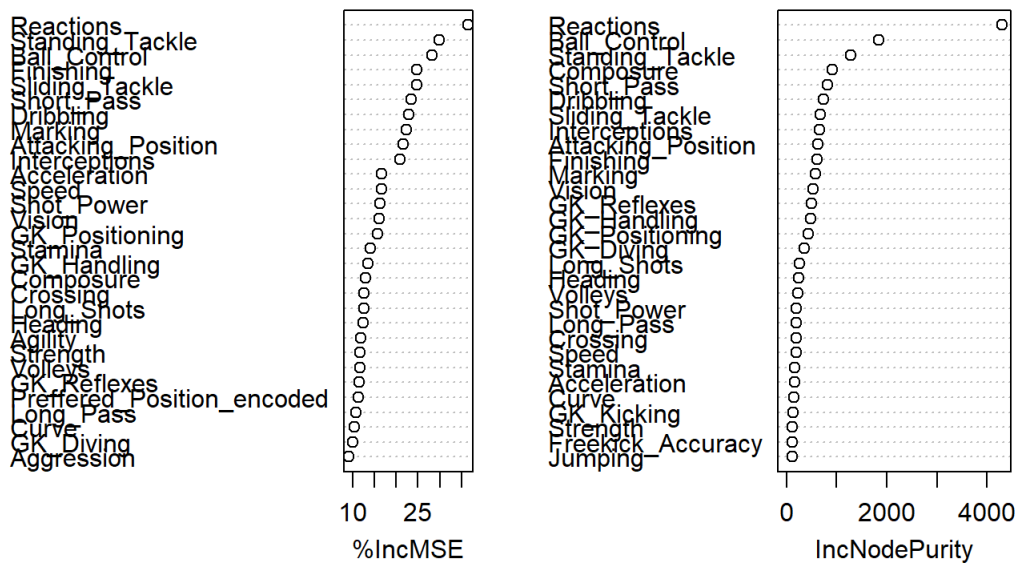


```
importance(rating.rf)
```

##	%IncMSE	IncNodePurity
## Club_Kit	9.237220	67.965688
## Contract_Expiry	6.292984	29.813992
## Height	7.517606	37.337123
## Weight	8.591278	52.565606
## Age	4.347809	38.908536
## Weak_foot	2.544246	12.326419
## Skill_Moves	4.460878	12.035900
## Ball_Control	29.239745	1149.054354
## Dribbling	16.626497	298.504650
## Marking	16.890611	300.940297
## Sliding_Tackle	20.553267	401.300073
## Standing_Tackle	25.669700	817.696842
## Aggression	9.695072	77.904515
## Reactions	40.287441	2786.844066
## Attacking_Position	14.779495	276.265725
## Interceptions	14.409828	267.001498
## Vision	11.073682	186.447829
## Composure	11.232387	819.453451
## Crossing	9.864109	86.887540
## Short_Pass	19.411709	611.238525
## Long_Pass	8.862398	74.124698
## Acceleration	11.291445	75.683147
## Speed	10.377590	80.713457
## Stamina	10.140981	70.849897
## Strength	11.988328	63.549604
## Balance	8.752502	43.200755
## Agility	7.141115	49.581009
## Jumping	10.902827	84.861109
## Heading	9.377662	90.863560
## Shot_Power	8.981559	94.441320
## Finishing	16.423983	293.281036
## Long_Shots	9.543369	88.256971
## Curve	6.493249	68.130003
## Freekick_Accuracy	7.403186	64.846800
## Penalties	7.915907	50.472551
## Volleys	9.307049	97.586616
## GK_Positioning	11.967984	132.897208
## GK_Diving	14.143081	152.348842
## GK_Kicking	6.805156	59.806866
## GK_Handling	13.623396	187.277116
## GK_Reflexes	13.365042	210.080832
## Nationality_encoded	5.897881	45.024915
## Club_encoded	7.318435	58.490042
## Preferred_Foot_encoded	2.965265	5.555083
## Preferred_Position_encoded	8.823785	42.814402
## Work_Rate_encoded	4.649064	22.598128

```
varImpPlot(rating.bag)
```

rating.bag

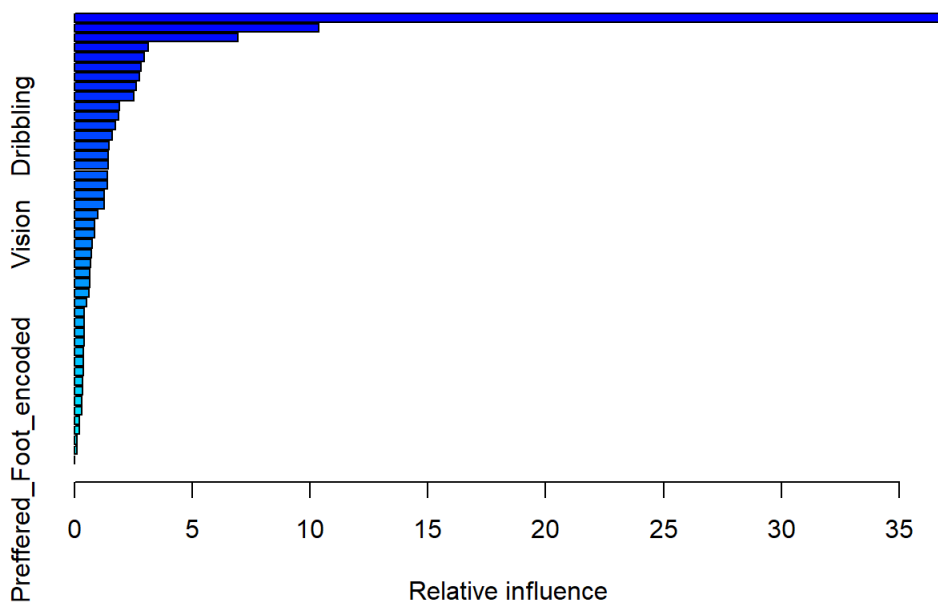


Boosting

```
rating.boost <- gbm(Rating ~ ., data = FifalH[1:2000,], distribution = "gaussian",
  n.trees = 5000, interaction.depth = 4)
rating.boost
```

```
## gbm(formula = Rating ~ ., distribution = "gaussian", data = FifalH[1:2000,
## ], n.trees = 5000, interaction.depth = 4)
## A gradient boosted model with gaussian loss function.
## 5000 iterations were performed.
## There were 46 predictors of which 46 had non-zero influence.
```

```
summary(rating.boost)
```




```
##                                var      rel.inf
## Reactions                     Reactions 37.21261276
## Ball_Control                 Ball_Control 10.38008476
## Standing_Tackle              Standing_Tackle 6.92507694
## GK_Handling                  GK_Handling 3.13655677
## Short_Pass                   Short_Pass 2.95111645
## Sliding_Tackle               Sliding_Tackle 2.81232260
## Finishing                    Finishing 2.74856780
## GK_Positioning               GK_Positioning 2.63755241
## GK_Reflexes                  GK_Reflexes 2.51363840
## Interceptions                Interceptions 1.90419153
## Attacking_Position           Attacking_Position 1.87149093
## Dribbling                    Dribbling 1.73111968
## Marking                      Marking 1.61109905
## Shot_Power                   Shot_Power 1.46170048
## GK_Diving                    GK_Diving 1.44732623
## Composure                    Composure 1.44130688
## Speed                        Speed 1.38804025
## Stamina                      Stamina 1.38100497
## Heading                      Heading 1.27513111
## Crossing                     Crossing 1.24825963
## Jumping                      Jumping 0.97941198
## Strength                     Strength 0.83836958
## Vision                       Vision 0.83705529
## Acceleration                  Acceleration 0.75025299
## Preffered_Position_encoded    Preffered_Position_encoded 0.71619021
## Club_encoded                  Club_encoded 0.69478746
## Long_Pass                     Long_Pass 0.64939742
## Long_Shots                    Long_Shots 0.64209022
## Aggression                    Aggression 0.60797853
## GK_Kicking                    GK_Kicking 0.52970559
## Freekick_Accuracy             Freekick_Accuracy 0.42291147
## Agility                       Agility 0.42124136
## Penalties                     Penalties 0.40054008
## Height                       Height 0.39725881
## Club_Kit                      Club_Kit 0.38575059
## Weight                        Weight 0.37782708
## Volleys                       Volleys 0.36388491
## Nationality_encoded           Nationality_encoded 0.33827999
## Balance                       Balance 0.32835550
## Age                           Age 0.32555392
## Curve                         Curve 0.30731076
## Contract_Expiry               Contract_Expiry 0.20921847
## Work_Rate_encoded             Work_Rate_encoded 0.19220728
## Skill_Moves                   Skill_Moves 0.10116344
## Weak_foot                     Weak_foot 0.09299013
## Preffered_Foot_encoded         Preffered_Foot_encoded 0.01206729
```

Podsumowanie najlepszego doboru cech:

Nazwa metody doboru cech	Najważniejsze cechy
Regresja wielokrotna	Reactions, Heading, Ball_Control
Selekcja cech modelu liniowego	Skill_Moves, Reactions, Contract_Expiry
Selekcja krokowa do przodu i wstecz	Skill_Move, Reactions, Ball_Control
Drzewa regresyjne	Reactions, Ball_Control, Marking
Bagging	Reactions, Standing_Tackle, Ball_Control
Lasy losowe	Reactions, Ball_Control, Standing_Tackle
Boosting	Reactions, Ball_Control, Standing_Tackle

Walidacja krzyżowa wybranych cech

```

set.seed(2)
validation.set <- Fifalh[-train,]
max.degree <- 11
mse <- rep(0, times = max.degree)
for (i in 1:max.degree) {
  fit.lm <- lm(Rating ~ poly(Reactions, degree = i), data = Fifalh, subset = train)
  mse[i] <- mean((validation.set$Rating - predict(fit.lm, validation.set))^2)
}
mse

```

```

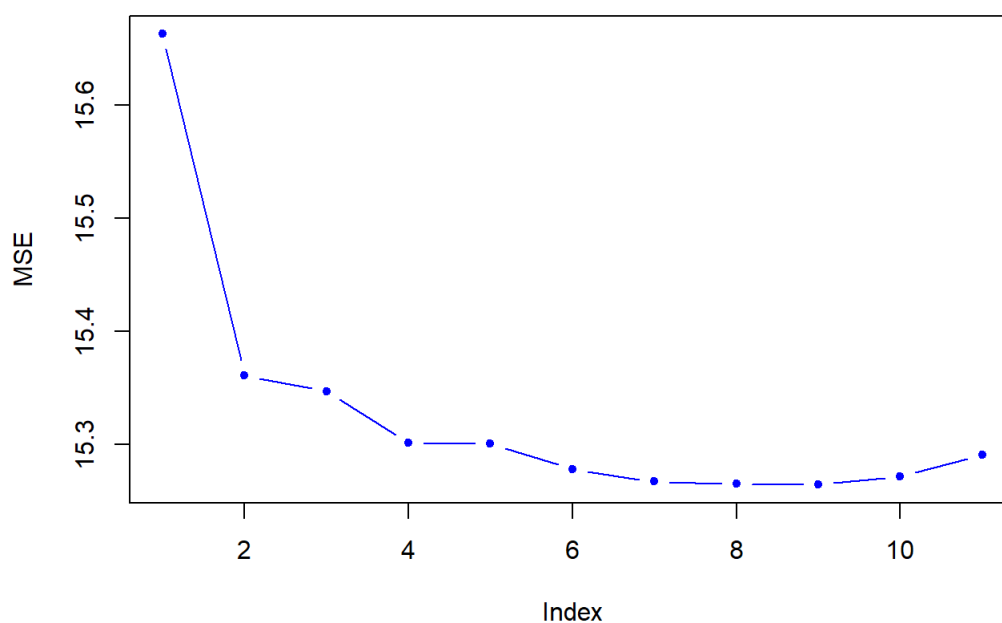
## [1] 15.66316 15.36067 15.34681 15.30105 15.30017 15.27759 15.26670 15.26459
## [9] 15.26400 15.27116 15.29010

```

```

plot(mse, ylab = "MSE", type = "b", pch = 20, col = "blue")

```



```

lmFitSimple <- lm(Rating ~ Reactions, data = Fifalh)
summary(lmFitSimple)

```

```

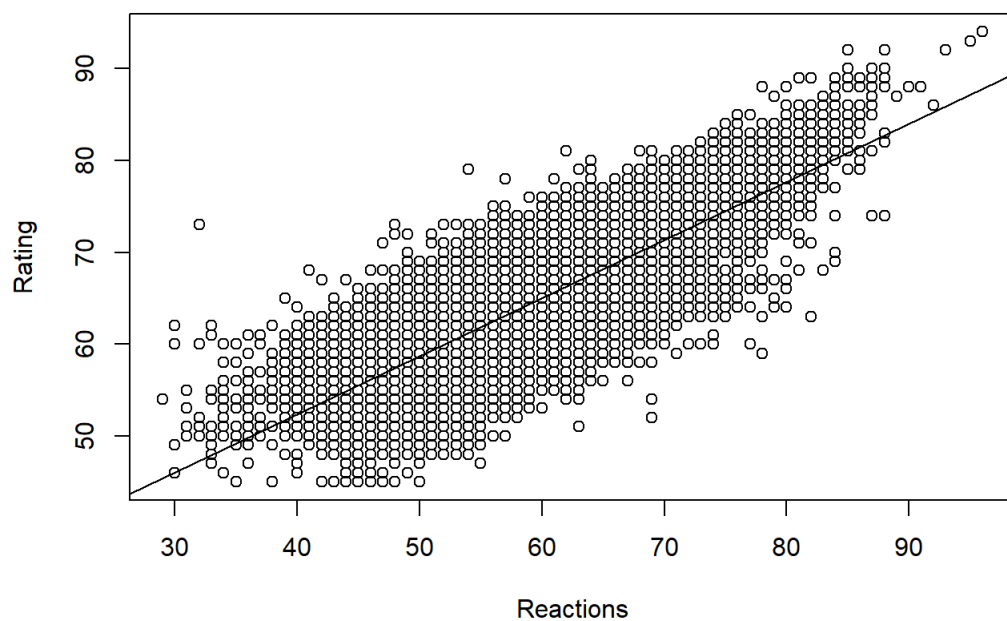
##
## Call:
## lm(formula = Rating ~ Reactions, data = Fifalh)
##
## Residuals:
##      Min       1Q   Median       3Q      Max
## -18.7394  -2.4742   0.1168   2.6055  25.6662
##
## Coefficients:
##              Estimate Std. Error t value Pr(>|t|)
## (Intercept)  27.091145   0.201495   134.5   <2e-16 ***
## Reactions     0.632583   0.003226   196.1   <2e-16 ***
## ---
## Signif. codes:  0 '***' 0.001 '**' 0.01 '*' 0.05 '.' 0.1 ' ' 1
##
## Residual standard error: 3.968 on 17586 degrees of freedom
## Multiple R-squared:  0.6862, Adjusted R-squared:  0.6862
## F-statistic: 3.846e+04 on 1 and 17586 DF, p-value: < 2.2e-16

```

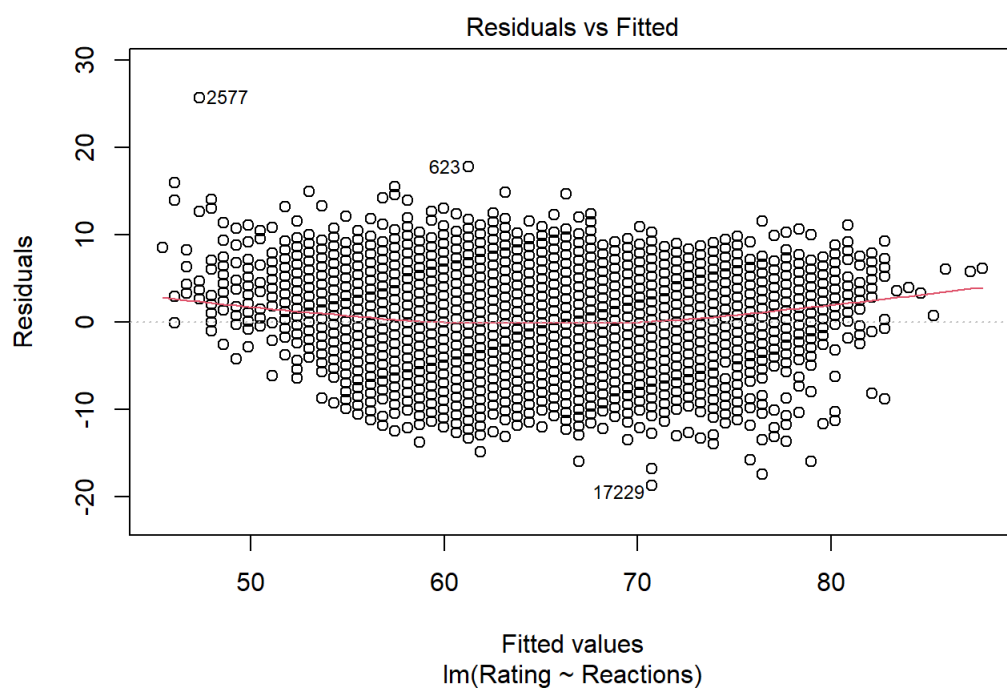
```

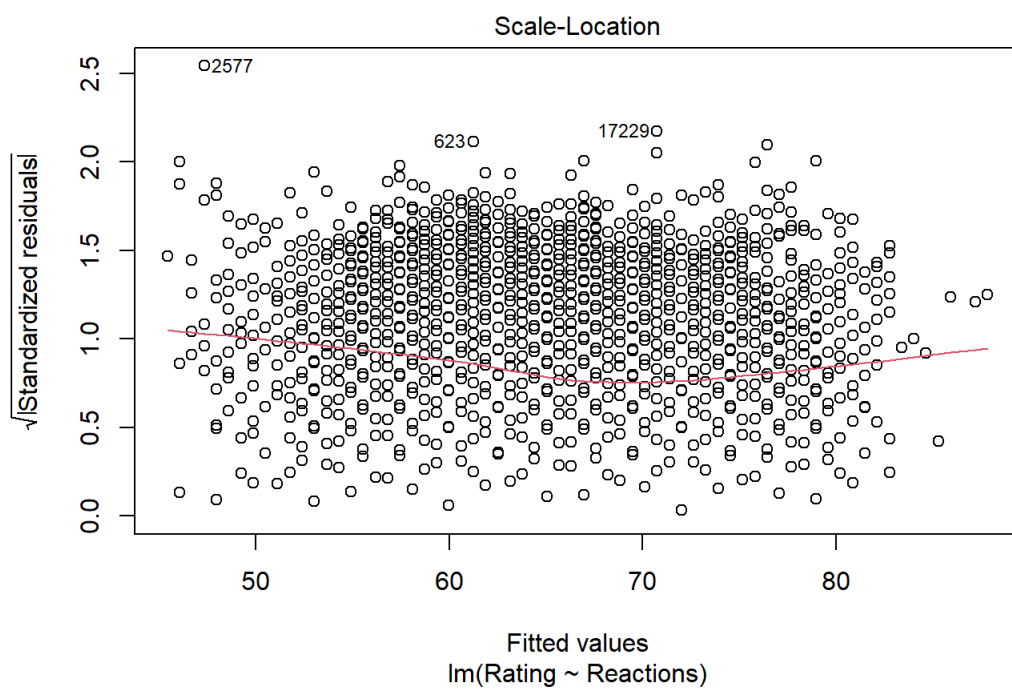
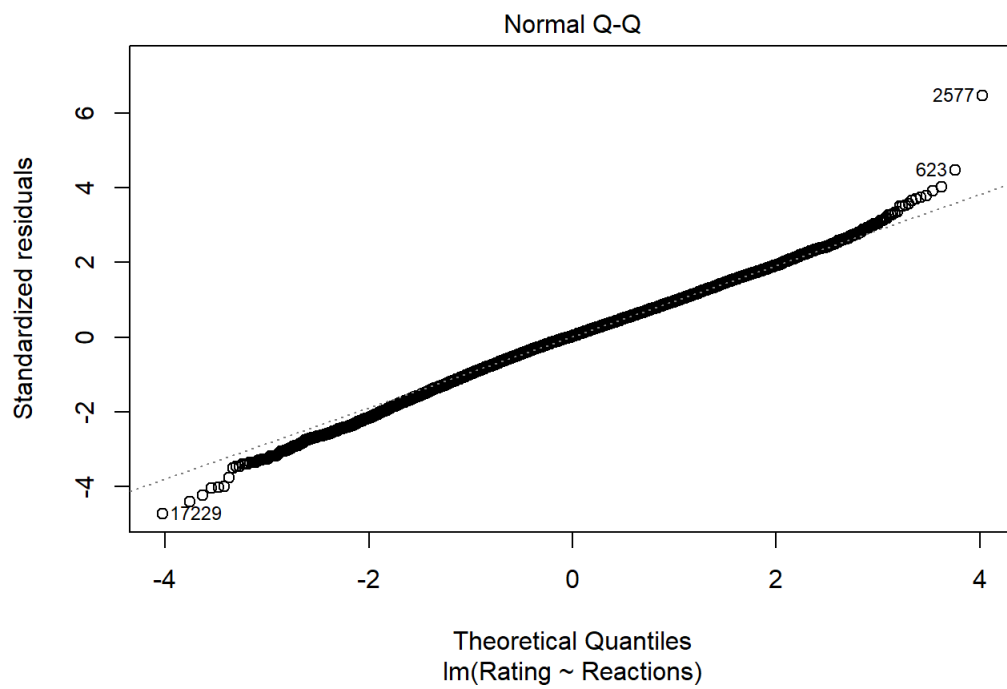
plot(Reactions, Rating)
abline(lmFitSimple)

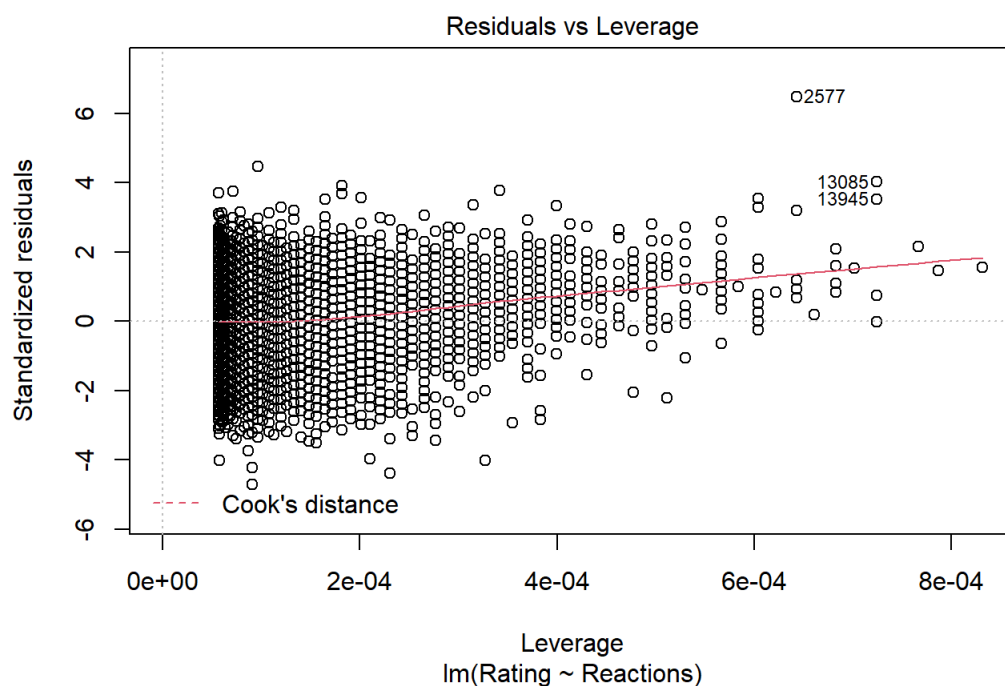
```



```
plot(lmFitSimple)
```







Porównując z regresją nieliniową dla optymalnego wielomianu 9 stopnia:

```
lmFit9 <- lm(Rating ~ poly(Reactions, 9))
anova(lmFitSimple, lmFit9)
```

```
## Analysis of Variance Table
##
## Model 1: Rating ~ Reactions
## Model 2: Rating ~ poly(Reactions, 9)
##   Res.Df    RSS Df Sum of Sq    F    Pr(>F)
## 1  17586 276878
## 2  17578 269558   8    7319.4 59.663 < 2.2e-16 ***
## ---
## Signif. codes:  0 '***' 0.001 '**' 0.01 '*' 0.05 '.' 0.1 ' ' 1
```

Regresja wielomianowa

Sprawdźmy jak wygląda zależność pomiędzy Ratingiem a wiekiem zawodnika

Patrząc na powyższy wykres, ale także analizując logicznie zależność ogólnej oceny zawodnika od wieku wydaje się, że do pewnego momentu w karierze zawodnika jego **Rating** rośnie, a następnie powinien spadać.

Z tego względu postanowiono zbadać, czy istnieją oznaki istotnej nieliniowej zależności między **Age** a **Rating**.

Dopasowano model regresji wielomianowej trzeciego stopnia:

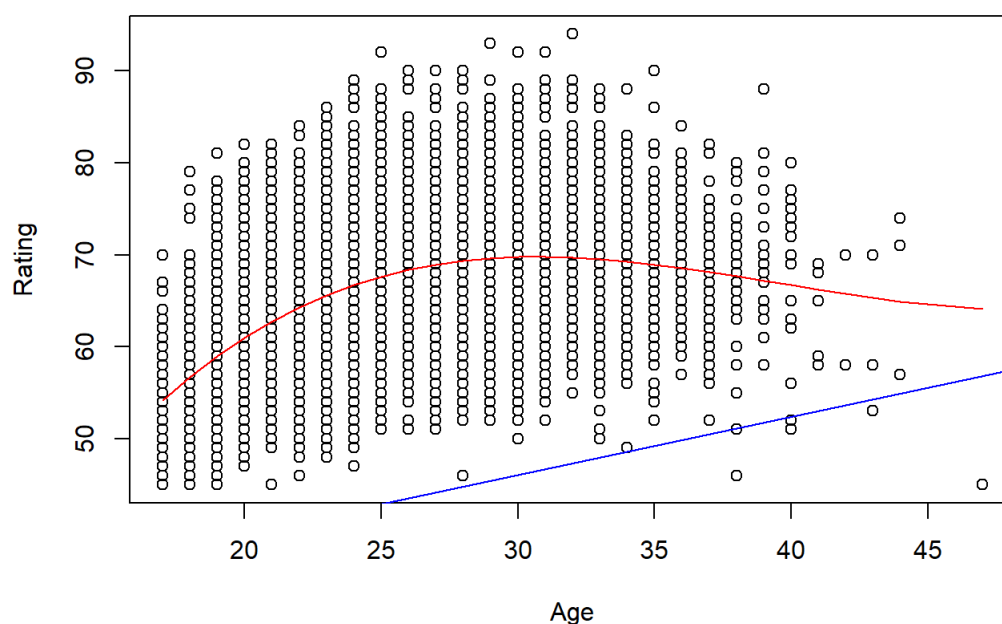
```
ageRatingPoly <- lm(Rating ~ poly(Age, 3), data = Fifa)
summary(ageRatingPoly)
```

```
##
## Call:
## lm(formula = Rating ~ poly(Age, 3), data = Fifa)
##
## Residuals:
##      Min       1Q   Median       3Q      Max
## -23.3575  -3.9424  -0.3715   3.6425  24.3676
##
## Coefficients:
##              Estimate Std. Error t value Pr(>|t|)
## (Intercept)    66.16619    0.04501 1470.136 < 2e-16 ***
## poly(Age, 3)1   430.46835    5.96880   72.120 < 2e-16 ***
## poly(Age, 3)2  -261.43378    5.96880  -43.800 < 2e-16 ***
## poly(Age, 3)3    47.07163    5.96880    7.886 3.29e-15 ***
## ---
## Signif. codes:  0 '***' 0.001 '**' 0.01 '*' 0.05 '.' 0.1 ' ' 1
##
## Residual standard error: 5.969 on 17584 degrees of freedom
## Multiple R-squared:  0.29, Adjusted R-squared:  0.2899
## F-statistic: 2394 on 3 and 17584 DF, p-value: < 2.2e-16
```

Porównując dopasowanie w modelu liniowym i wielomianowym można zauważyć m.in. wzrost statystyki **Multiple R-squared** z 0.21 do 0.29. Potwierdza to, że zastosowanie nieliniowego modelu w tym przypadku jest jak najbardziej zasadne.

W celu dodatkowej wizualizacji różnicy w dopasowaniach, oba dopasowania przedstawiono na tle danych na jednym wykresie:

```
plot(Age, Rating)
lines(sort(Age), fitted(ageRatingPoly)[order(Age)], col='red')
abline(lmFitSimple, col='blue')
```



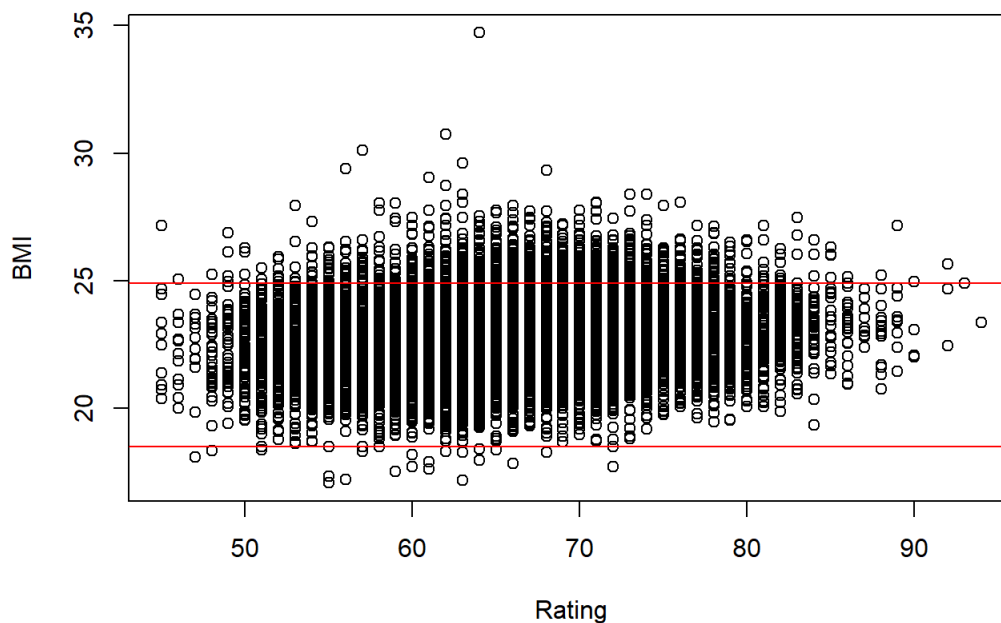
Wybrane ciekawsze analizy poszczególnych parametrów BMI piłkarzy

Przy pomocy parametrów wzrostu i wagi wyznaczono BMI dla każdego zawodnika.

Na wykresie przedstawiono wartość BMI dla rankigu zawodników. Na czerwono zaznaczono granice wartości określanych jako “in the healthy weight range”.

```
BMI = Weight / (Height / 100)^2
```

```
plot(Rating, BMI)
abline(h=18.5, col="red")
abline(h=24.9, col="red")
```



Wnioski:

- Bardziej prawdopodobne jest, że profesjonalny piłkarz ma naddwagę niż niedowagę
- Najlepsi piłkarze w zdecydowanej większości znajdują się w zakresie zdrowej wartości BMI.

Pozycja zawodnika a parametry jakościowe

W następnej kolejności zbadano jak pozycja na jakiej występuje zawodnik ma wpływ na jego wybrane parametry. Celem było zbadanie, czy w rzeczywistości na pewnych pozycjach niezbędne jest posiadanie odpowiednich cech.

Szybkość

Pierwszym znanym twierdzeniem jest, teza, że skrzydłowy musi być przede wszystkim szybki. Postanowiono zbadać czy zebrane dane potwierdzają taką tezę.

W tym celu kolumnę zbadano średnią i medianę wartości *Speed* w zależności od kolumny *Club_position*.

```
position_speed <- data.frame(Club_Position, Speed)
mean_speed = aggregate(~Club_Position, data=position_speed, mean)
print(head(mean_speed[order(-mean_speed[,2]),], 10))
```

```
##      Club_Position      Speed
## 16             LW 80.09774
## 27             RW 79.35338
## 25             RM 77.10145
## 14             LM 76.55797
## 28            RWB 74.35556
## 17            LWB 74.31111
##  8            LAM 74.30556
## 19             RB 74.21898
##  9             LB 73.76503
## 18            RAM 73.38889
```

```
median_speed = aggregate(~Club_Position, data=position_speed, median)
print(head(median_speed[order(-median_speed[,2]),], 10))
```

```
##      Club_Position Speed
## 27              RW  80.0
## 16              LW  79.0
## 25              RM  78.0
## 14              LM  77.0
## 8              LAM  75.0
## 17              LWB  75.0
## 19              RB  75.0
## 9              LB  74.0
## 28              RWB  74.0
## 18              RAM  73.5
```

Wyjaśnienia powyższych skrótów:

- LW - Left Winger
- RW - Right Winger
- RM - Right Midfielder
- LM - Left Midfielder
- RWB - Right Winger Back
- LWB - Left Winger Back
- LAM - Left Attacking Midfielder
- RB - Right Back
- LB - Left Back
- RAM - Right Attacking Midfielder

Powyższe zestawienie potwierdza, że boczni zawodnicy, w szczególności skrzydłowi powinni cechować się znaczną szybkością.

Wzrost

Oczywistym jest, że najwyższym wzrostem powinni cechować się bramkarze. Inne znane tezy mówią, że wysocy powinni być również środkowi obrońcy. Czasami mówi się również, że wzrost może być dużym atutem naspastników. W celu sprawdzenia takiej zależności przeprowadzono analizę analogiczną jak poprzednio jednak z wykorzystaniem parametru *Height* zamiast *Speed*.

```
position_height <- data.frame(Club_Position, Height)
mean_height = aggregate(~Club_Position, data=position_height, mean)
print(head(mean_height[order(-mean_height[,2]),], 5))
```

```
##      Club_Position  Height
## 1              GK 189.0000
## 7              CB 188.4130
## 3              CB 186.4337
## 20             RCB 186.1912
## 10             LCB 186.0143
```

```
median_height = aggregate(~Club_Position, data=position_height, median)
print(head(median_height[order(-median_height[,2]),], 5))
```

```
##      Club_Position Height
## 1              GK    189
## 7              GK    188
## 3              CB    187
## 10             LCB    186
## 20             RCB    186
```

Powyższe wyniki potwierdzają, że w czołówce pozycji pod względem wzrostu znajdują się bramkarze, oraz środkowi obrońcy (CB - Center Back)

Wytrzymałość

Często mówi się, że najwięcej biegać muszą defensywni pomocy. W celu weryfikacji czy w parametrach zawodników można znaleźć taką zależność przeprowadzono analizę poziomu wytrzymałości w zależności od pozycji zajmowanej na boisku.

```
position_stamina <- data.frame(Club_Position, Stamina)
mean_stamina = aggregate(~Club_Position, data=position_stamina, mean)
print(head(mean_stamina[order(-mean_stamina[,2]),], 5))
```



```
##      Club_Position  Stamina
## 17          LWB 75.91111
## 22          RDM 75.71805
## 19          RB 75.32664
## 12          LDM 75.28195
## 21          RCM 75.00283
```

```
median_stamina = aggregate(~Club_Position, data=position_stamina, median)
print(head(median_stamina[order(-median_stamina[,2]),], 5))
```

```
##      Club_Position  Stamina
## 4          CDM      77
## 22          RDM      77
## 12          LDM      76
## 19          RB      76
## 21          RCM      76
```

Również te wyniki potwierdziły słuszność wcześniej wymienionej tezy.

Największą wytrzymałością cechowali się zawodnicy na pozycji DM (Defensive Midfielder).